

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. V.

QU'APPELLE, W.T.C., FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1890.

No. 50.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS PRINTING OFFICE in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

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Address: JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1890.

AN EYE-OPENER.

In our last issue we published an interview of the Rev. John McDougall, of Morley, by a representative of the Canadian Voice, of Halifax, N. S., and this week we give the Voice's comment on the interview. Mr. McDougall has been resident for the past few years in Alberta, the western portion of the Northwest Territories, and he has had ample opportunity of observing the gross violations of the law that have taken place particularly in the west. We may say, however, that there are towns in East Assiniboia where drunkenness is not so prevalent as he states, but these are the exceptions which do not disprove his rule. Even in these places the law is violated under the protection of Royal's permits. Mr. McDougall's remarks about stipendiaries and government officials being in sympathy with the traffic, will shed a flood of light in the East with regard to the situation of Prohibition in the Northwest. There is no doubt that the Mounted Police could do more than they are doing to enforce the law, but we do not see how all the members of the Force, from the nature of its constitution, could be in sympathy with Prohibition. We believe, however, that they generally are a body of men who would certainly do their duty if they were not hampered as they are at every step. If the permits were abolished and the Government gave instructions to enforce the law fully, the whisky sellers, even in the west, would soon find that the power of the law was strong enough to enforce even Prohibition. But the Government do not want to enforce it. A few years ago they sent a stipendiary to Calgary who determined that the law should be enforced in his jurisdiction. He may not have been an all his in-ments, but he certainly showed that he at least was bound to do his duty. But there were people in Calgary who were supporters of the Dominion Government, who did all that was possible to hinder the enforcement of the law, and a great disturbance was raised. The result was that the

stipendiary was removed and a successor appointed, who puts the most strained interpretations upon the law for the protection of the whisky sellers, against whom it is almost impossible to get a conviction in that district, no matter how clear the evidence. Had the Government then said the law must be enforced and so instructed their officers, the "difficulties" would have soon vanished and the disturbances that might have arisen, would have been mere tempests in teapots. But no, their most ardent friends and supporters were opposed to Prohibition, and they must be kept in line. It will thus be seen that the Government are more anxious to retain the support of the whiskyites than the Temperance men, simply because the latter have generally been considered the safest party men. But Prohibitionists are getting their eyes opened, and are rubbing them in astonishment at seeing things they had not seen before. Floods of Prohibition light are being flashed across our Canada, and the time is at hand when Temperance men will no longer remain passive members of the rank and file of any party.

THE COURIER'S FIGURES.

The editor of the *Moosomin Courier* is not satisfied with the figures it gave about a month ago from "official returns," in reference to drunkenness in the Territories. In its last issue it says these returns are "some considerable degree from perfection," and goes on to say that the reports of the Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, show an altogether different state of affairs. The *Courier* then accuses the *Progress* of carelessness in not correcting its figures, and excuses itself because they were taken from "official returns." We simply took the *Courier* upon its own ground and showed that its deductions were not warranted by its own figures. The fact is, however, that the *Progress* proposed to give what the real number of convictions for drunkenness were during the past ten years, for we do not think the *Courier* is right even yet. It may take several weeks to complete the information. In the meantime we would suggest to our neighbors to possess itself in patience, and not get so excited as to take offence at being picked up when it takes a tumble. The *Courier* gets very warm because it thinks we cast an imputation upon it for which it says there is no foundation. If our esteemed contemporary will follow its own statement that "drunkenness goes of course increase with the increase in the consumption of liquor," by the logical deduction that "drunkenness decreases with the decrease in the consumption of liquor," did throw its influence to being about a decrease in the consumption by the only effective remedy yet discovered, i.e., Prohibition, then we will freely admit we were mistaken, and welcome the *Courier* as a friend of the Cause. Meanwhile we suggest to our friend that he keep cool and not throw mud for it soils the fingers.

The *Courier* would trip us in reference to the statement we made in

reply to the *McLeod Gazette* on the per capita of drunkenness in the Territories. We would remind our contemporary that the fiscal or Government year ends June 30th, and that its "1889" figures were for the first year of Royal's permit licenses. We wrote advisedly when we said that these licenses had not had full swing, because it took about a year's time for the full results to find their way around the courts and country. We do not believe that even the *Courier* will say that the evil results of Royal's licenses were as apparent during the first few months of their first year as they were during the corresponding months in the second year. Seeing that the *Courier* is not satisfied with its own figures, we will now state what we observed at the time it first published them, viz.: that it included the Indian population in its per capita estimate. The comparison with Ontario was not a fair one because our Indian population is greater than the white, and the sale of liquor to Indians is strictly prohibited under heavy penalties and imprisonment. Besides there are no permits to hinder the enforcement of that part of the law, which is most effectually carried out. We do not mind discussing the Prohibition question with you, brother, but please do keep clean and do not turn sour.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN POLITICS.

Canadian Nation.

The line of action which has been marked out by the Temperance Committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, at present holding its sessions in Montreal, is peculiarly significant in view of the political atmosphere being rife with rumors of a general election at an early date, and it is to be fervently hoped that the decision arrived at represents the profound convictions of a large and influential element in the community.

The position which those whose hearts are in the Prohibition movement are required to take seems perfectly reasonable and consistent. The sincere Prohibitionist believes that the liquor question is one of paramount importance—that in truth it overhauls all questions of trade and commerce, of duties high and low, of the licensing or contracting of the ties that bind us to the mother country. He therefore feels himself free to give his support to any party that will adopt as one of its planks of its platform, and stand with both feet upon that plank, the entire suppression of the liquor traffic.

This being so, if the number of sincere Prohibitionists be only large enough, there can be no question but that the leaders of the two great political camps into which the Canadian electorate is divided will have, whether they like it or not, to reckon with this group of voters whose allegiance is neither to Grit nor Tory, but always and ever to the beloved cause of Prohibition.

The great difficulty in the way of the suppression of the liquor traffic has hitherto been that the number of those who are Prohibitionists—first of all, and who hold their party preferences in subjection to that, has not been large enough. In the last Presidential election in the United States, the Prohibition vote was only 249,506 in a grand total of 11,248,028—a figure falling vastly below the aggregate State votes on local Prohibition issues, and showing either that when it came to a question between Republicans and Democrats

the Temperance people forgot that they were Prohibitionists, or, taking it for granted that their candidate had not the faintest chance of success, preferred to cast their votes for one who had, quite forgetting the moral effect their votes would have had if plumped for Prohibition, however much they might still have been in the minority.

It would be very interesting if a poll could be taken of our electorate on the abstract question of Prohibition. We may be over-anguine, but we venture the opinion that could such a poll be taken without committing the voters to anything further than an abstract declaration of their honest belief, involving no sundering of party ties, the count would show a substantial majority in favor of the abolition of the liquor traffic.

The state's solemn farce that is annually enacted in the House of Commons bears us out in this. The motion that Prohibition ought to prevail carries easily by a large majority, but the motion that Prohibition be put in force at once suffers defeat by a majority equally large. The fact of the matter is that Prohibition has not yet been permitted to enter into the sphere of our "practical politics." It is still treated as a fine philanthropic theory, which Parliament may be called upon to approve and admire, but which it should not be asked to put into immediate practice.

There is but one way one to bring the liquor question into practical politics, and that way has been clearly outlined by the Temperance Committee of the Conference. Let the Prohibitionists be sincere, let them sink their party differences in order to unite upon this one great and glorious principle—that Prohibition should at once prevail—let them make our political leaders distinctly understand that with them Prohibition is paramount, and that only the leader who pledges himself to it can have their support; and if in response to their challenge they meet only the old trite, evasive, meaningless replies, then let them hand together for the building up of a New Party that will hold the balance of power between the other two, and, waiting for its opportunity, which will inevitably come, compel from one or the other the Prohibition enactments without which it will not be content.

A Dublin cable says: The centenary of the birth of Father Mathew was celebrated throughout Ireland last week, by special services in the Catholic churches and by public celebration in local halls. The day is to be rendered memorable, moreover, by a revival and completion of the great Irish temperance movement by which the name of the great Irishman will forever be linked in history. A month or more ago there was a conference among the Catholic bishops of the country at which it was decided that to-day should see a distinct advance in the great work to which he had devoted his life. On the following Sunday this movement was inaugurated in every Catholic church throughout Ireland. In every diocese the bishop presided at a pastoral appeal to his flock to rally round their clergy in a great effort to crush forever in Ireland the demon of intemperance. For several weeks past special temperance sermons have been preached every where, and in every church a temperance organization has been formed. As a result the centenary witnesses renewed interest in the great cause. Numerous statues to the memory of Father Mathew will be dedicated in different parts of Ireland this week.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

The last number of this excellent paper is quite up to the usual high record. Much attention is devoted to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association championship games of the 27th ult., and a portrait of the secretary of the Salford Harriers, Mr. J. H. Hardwick, will be prized by lovers of sport. For another class of readers there is a group of the leaders of the Methodist Conference, just closed in Montreal. Every student of our history will be glad to see the likeness of Dr. Kingsford—a really fine one. Railway men and those who benefit by their services will appreciate the portrait of Mr. W. White, General Superintendent of the Western Division, C. P. R. The views of the Hamilton Public Library, of the Harvesting Scenes in the Northwest, of stored St. Anne's, and of the Royal Scots, afford a rich variety, which must interest different classes of readers. In the later press we find a timely article—"The Duty of the Hour," and the contributions are all evidently of merit—some dealing with the Muskoka region, one (by a Canadian lady) describing a stirring adventure in the Burmese jungle. The *Dominion Illustrated* is published by the Salabon Lithographic and Publishing Company at the Gazette Building, Montreal.

CALGARY.

—The exhibition postponed from Wednesday opened Friday of last week. The entries for this year were larger than on any previous occasion, but owing to the postponement being only partially known, the quality of articles on the ground is less than last year. Roots and vegetables are the best ever exhibited in Calgary, while the collection of grain, though small, is of a superior quality. The Calgary Woollen Manufacturing Co. have a full range of tweeds, blankets, flannels and yarns of their own make, making a grand display. There is a large supply of butter and Alberta cheese shown. On Thursday the stock was shown, when several of the British farmer delegates acted as judges.

THE DEADLIEST OF SERPENTS.

The cobra destroys less life in the aggregate than the various forms of cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, dysentery, dysentery, campylobacter, etc. Mortality in Canada from these causes is light, owing to the general use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which is an infallible specific for all bowel complaints.

The September number of the *Farmer's Advocate*, Winnipeg, Man., is to hand, and is the finest number of any agricultural paper that has ever reached our office. The full page illustration of the Brandt Summer Fair is one of the best pictures of an extensive group that we have ever seen, while the illustration of Hope farm, St. Jean Baptiste, is in no way behind it as a work of art, and shows what a Manitoba farm may be made by a little taste. The two lithographs of improved stock are a new and pleasing departure from the ordinary methods of illustrating, while the reading matter is of interest and value to all who keep a cow or farm as a source of ground.

OUT IN PERIL.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A reliable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at hand.

The Qu'Appelle Progress
IS A STRAIGHT
PROHIBITION PAPER,
Making the Cause of First Political
Importance.
Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1890.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LAW.

Canadian Voice

The statement of the Rev. John McDougall, an esteemed missionary of the Methodist church, in another column is one calculated to stir the people of Canada to their inmost depths. Indignation stands dumb before the cold and brutal wickedness of the government; and one cannot help wishing, that it may be the final blow to stun this country into sober second thoughts. If the government; has acted in this manner, what ought to be the portion of those who compose it, at the hands of the people? They stood unmoved spectators while a country larger than Europe, was given over to lawlessness and crime; they saw a thousand men fall, without lifting a hand, while they were enjoying the rewards of office and decorating themselves with the titles formerly given to statesmen. Now they ask at the hands of the living a return to power. Their turpitude and infamy is enough to betray the coolest head into a vehemence strangely out of keeping with newspaper discussions.

The matter came before parliament last winter, and Sir John Thompson, in an instant, sprang to his feet and rolled out phrases in vindication of the government. We read his speech from first to last, as in the nature of an information against the government after the fact. No man knows the duty of the government better than Sir John Thompson, and how planted in boundless power, swaying everything with hands ever open and eyes never closed, he could have changed all this. It was his duty, if he aspired to the name of statesman, to observe things in their beginnings and force and fortell them to his colleagues in the government. When opposition is encountered to the enforcement of a law from causes such as prejudice, ignorance, or opposition, it is the bounden duty of government to contract them into the least space, so as to give the law a chance to reach the lawless.

He knew that familiarities with violations would soon breed indifference and public sentiment become so lowered, that violations would be of daily occurrence. That in the end the community would doubt the propriety of enacting the law, resist its enforcement or scoff at those standing for law and order. All this has come about apparently with the connivance of the government.

This has been going on with that burning reformer George E. Foster in parliament all the time, and in the government most of the time. He has always shown himself willing to sacrifice his manhood for a crumb which might be thrown him and has well earned the title of "the Dishonorable."

As to the conduct of the government no language can adequately describe it, and one has to hunt the records of the Italian government during the time of Machiavel for anything approaching it.

The Rev. George McDougall perished on the bosom of the prairie, he loved so well in 1876. Both father and son have been esteemed missionaries of the Methodist church, and it is the duty of the church to guard their work as it cherishes the memory of the father. History will see forever, that brave old man wrapped in his winding sheet of snow, telling of the sacrifices made for our "Great Lone Land." Every man bearing the name of a Methodist should turn soldier against the government and fight them down.

YORK FARM, MOOSEMIN.

Writing from the private district, Mr. G. F. Clark, says: "I had a severe attack of diarrhoea, but was quickly cured by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

Canadian Voice.

The Rev. John McDougall, nearly a lifelong resident of the Northwest Territories, and the well known Methodist missionary in that country, is now at Montreal attending the meeting of the General Conference. We know of no man so well qualified to form an impartial view in regard to the real extent of the evils of the present liquor permit system there, and on whose shoulders the blame lies. A "Witness" reporter interviewed him last week and here is what he says of the present situation:

"Drinking is almost wholesale. Everybody's hands are tied, inasmuch as there is practically no limit to the issuing of permits. Under the cover of the permits liquors of every description are sold. To get a permit a man makes an application to the Lieut.-Governor with a fee of one dollar. In addition to possessing the dollar and money enough to buy what he imports he is supposed to have a good moral character. The permit can be renewed as often as the Lieut.-Governor desires."

"Do you blame Lieut.-Governor Royal?" enquired the reporter.

"Emphatically no," was the missionary's answer. The Federal Government alone is to blame. Royal must not be blamed. It is a mistake to blame him for carrying out the law made by the Government."

"What is the hope of the Territory?"

"Either to have a Prohibition law pure and simple or to have the present law repealed and get license. In the latter case we would at least have law on the matter."

If ever a prohibitory law was deliberately assassinated, open and above board, it is being done to-day in the Northwest Territories of this Dominion. A terrible responsibility is on the heads of those implicated in that traitorous and iniquitous plot. The Territories were organized under Prohibition with a law preventing the foul weed of the drink traffic to take root at all, and preventing liquor makers and liquor sellers to establish themselves and then cry out that their vested rights were being destroyed, and they themselves being "robbed."

It would have been an easy matter to have kept the door always barred against its entrance at all, and to have one fair and fertile country under British rule never polluted by drink and drink sellers. If Canada had to-day, and had had for the last dozen years, a truly patriotic Government, anxious to make effective our Temperance laws and to promote Temperance in our land, there would not to-day be one legalized liquor seller in all the vast new Territories, nor would there be scarcely a single case of drunkenness. It would be an asylum to which hundreds of men with rum-cursed appetites could go with their families and no temptation to fall and ruin would follow them. Under a good Government the Territories to-day ought to be the most sober country in Christendom, and the Prohibition law ought now to be more successful there than in any other country!

But what are the facts? We have the answer from a most respectable and reliable source: "Drinking is almost wholesale," and, of course, drunkenness prevails to a large extent. The danger is impending that these Territories will soon become the most drunken and demoralized portion of the entire Dominion. "Everybody's hands are tied, inasmuch as there is practically no limit to the issuing of permits."

The Government, well knowing all the facts of the case, stand and look on, with the Power, but not the Will, to prevent all this. The Parliament, in full possession of the true facts of the case, looks on and by a deliberate vote, now on record for the information of the people, refuse to censure the Government for all this iniquity. It was a strict party vote and nearly every Conservative in the House, with a single exception of two, voted confidence in the Government in this very matter, for the simple reason that it would damage the party to vote according to conscience.

The members of this great party—the electors, the full privates all over the Dominion—are expected to endorse the party again when election comes; to re-elect the same men, to sustain the same government, and thus in the sight of God and men to endorse all that has been done, and is being done, in the way of trampling Prohibition in the N.W.T., until even honest ministers and life long Prohibitionists, like Rev. John McDougall, would welcome a whiskey license law, as something to be preferred to a Prohibition law in such hands as those to whom its keeping is now committed.

Prohibition through the existing parties! Here is an evidence of it, and of the results. As well commit the keeping of the lambs of the flock to the tender protection of the wolf, and expect that all will come out right in the end, as to commit law making and law enforcing to an anti-Prohibition Government, such as we now have, and then petition for, and pray for, and expect good Temperance laws will come. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

If Christian and Temperance electors thus sow, in casting their ballots for such men and such parties, what can they expect to reap? Surely the case is so clear that he who runs may read.

It was Mr. Emerson who said, "the first wealth is health," and it was a wiser than the modern philosopher who said that "the blood is the life." The system, like the clock, runs down. It needs winding up. The blood gets poor and scores of diseases result. It needs a tonic to enrich it.

A certain wise doctor, after years of patient study, discovered a medicine which purified the blood, gave tone to the system, and made men—tired, nervous, brain-wasting men—feel like new. He called it his "Golden Medical Discovery." It has been sold for years, sold by the million of bottles, and people found such satisfaction in it that Dr. Pierce, who discovered it, now feels warranted in selling it under a positive guarantee of its doing good in all cases.

Perhaps it's the medicine for you. Yours wouldn't be the first case of scrofula or salt-rheum, skin disease or lung disease, it has cured when nothing else would. The trial's worth making, and costs nothing. Money refunded if it don't do you good.

Temperance people would do great service for the cause if they persisted in favoring newspapers that are friendly to the reform. Particularly in country towns we find a carelessness in this regard. The liquor men miss no such opportunity. They stick to the paper that smiles on them, and slight the paper that does the opposite.

READ THESE LINES.

1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Headache.

1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Biliousness.

1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Constipation.

1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Dyspepsia.

1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Bad Blood.

1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Scrofula.

Who says "I'm great and great,"
Who says their wife from sea to sea?
They grow fat and men grow needy,
Shall our robbers rulers be?
"Swamp the weeds away," 't is the nation
In its wretched and wretched cry;
Say the folk with leader's ear:
"Not but educate the free!"
We do both, two wings, who under,
Let the schools fill out their sphere;
Let the church sound seven thunders,
But the weeds must disappear.
Up! the weeds are full of slaughter,
Sweep away the leader's fair;
Let wife, husband, son, or daughter,
Make the vexed earth clean and fair.
— Rev. Jos. Cook.

OUT IN PERIL.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at hand.

REGINA.

SEVENTH EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Assiniboia Agricultural Society, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The weather was very unfavorable and many of those who entered did not exhibit, still there was a very good show in all the departments, particularly those assigned to the Indians, who carried off many of the prizes in competition with the whites. The following is the prize list:

HORSES, GENERAL PURPOSE.
Stallion any age, Gillespie & Peterson.

Filly or gelding 3 years old, D. A. Purdy, A. E. Risk, C. Martin.

Filly or gelding 2 years old, C. Browning, D. A. Purdy.

Filly or gelding 1 year old, M. Cullum.

Brood mare and foal, J. McCullum, N. Martin, H. C. Lawson.

Foal of 1890, W. H. Callender, A. Dickson, J. G. Mutch.

Team in harness, Gillespie & Peterson, H. C. Lawson, C. Martin.

Foal of 1890 from "Lochnagar," John Williamson.

HEAVY DRAUGHT.
Stallion any age, N. Martin.

Filly or gelding 2 years old, M. Cullum.

Filly or gelding 1 year old, N. Martin, 1st and 2nd.

Brood mare and foal, J. G. Mutch, A. Dickson, A. Traynor.

Foal of 1890, N. Martin, A. Traynor, N. Martin.

Team in harness, H. McTee.

ROAD AND CARRIAGE.
Pair of matched carriage horses, Gillespie & Peterson.

Single Carriage horse, Gillespie & Peterson, S. F. Callender, A. Traynor.

Single roadster over 15½ hands, J. F. Smith, Rev. L. Dawson.

Single roadster 15 hands or under, McDougall Bros., J. L. McLellan.

Saddle horse, Gillespie & Peterson, H. C. Lawson, F. B. Davis.

Brood mare and foal, Gillespie & Peterson, J. Doungans, C. Browning.

Foal of 1890, J. Doungans, Gillespie & Peterson, C. Browning.

Filly or gelding 2 years old, C. Browning.

Foal of 1890 from C. T. Thomas' horse, "Amsterdam," A. E. Risk.

NATIVE PONIES.
Pair Road or carriage ponies, J. Peters, G. Jackson.

Saddle pony, N. Martin, C. Browning, Miss Fisher.

Native mare and foal, H. C. Lawson, W. Cruickshank.

CATTLE, DURHAM.
Bull, 2 years and over, J. Bratt, W. E. Cooney.

Bull, 1 year old, J. Bratt.

Bull calf of 1890, 1, 2, and 3 J. Bratt.

Cow, 1 and 2 J. Bratt, D. A. Purdy.

Heifer 2 years old, 1 and 2 J. Bratt.

Heifer, yearling, J. Carrothers.

GRADE.
Milk cow, T. S. Stubbing, M. G. Miller, G. Smith.

Heifer 2 years old, L. McLeod.

Heifer, yearling, J. W. Spencer, J. Bratt.

Heifer calf of 1890, J. W. Spencer, J. Stewart.

Head, bull and 5 females, J. Bratt, J. W. Spencer.

Yoke of oxen, J. W. Spencer, J. F. Smith, A. Traynor.

Fat ox, J. W. Spencer, W. Smith.

Fat cow, 1 and 2 J. W. Spencer.

Pair of steers 3 years old, L. McLeod, J. W. Spencer.

Pair of steers 2 years old, J. W. Spencer.

Fat steer 3 years old, J. W. Spencer.

SHEEP, COTSWOLD.
Ram, 1, 2 and 3 J. Carrothers & Sons.

Two ewes, Carrothers & Sons.

Two ewe lambs, 1, 2 and 3 Carrothers & Sons.

OXFORD DOWNS.
Two ewes, J. Bratt.

Two ewe lambs, 1 and 3 J. Bratt, 2 Carrothers & Sons.

SOUTHDOWNS.
Ram, J. Lander.

Two ewes, J. Lander, Carrothers & Sons, J. P. Lander.

Two ewe lambs, Carrothers & Sons, J. P. Lander, J. Lander.

SHERPSHIRE DOWNS.

Ram, J. Bratt.

Two ewes, J. Bratt.

Two ewe lambs, Carrothers & Sons, J. Bratt, C. S. Bald.

SWINE, BLACK.

Boar over 8 mos., L. McLeod.

Boar under 8 mos., D. A. Purdy.

Sow under 8 mos., D. A. Purdy.

WHITE.
P. S. Sowing over 8 mos., M. Rotenpish.

Sow under 8 mos., J. Ermel, M. Rotenpish.

POULTRY.

Light Brahmas, G. Whitmore.

Plymouth Rocks, G. Whitmore.

White Aylesbury ducks, A. Martin, Mrs. Minty.

Turkeys, Mrs. Minty, A. Seed.

Geese, D. Wilson, Carrothers & Sons.

Guinea Fowl, J. Bratt.

Antwerp Pigeons, G. Whitmore.

H. Gollnick, G. Whitmore.

Collection Poultry, L. McLeod.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.
White Fife wheat, A. Gaddie.

Crooked Lakes Reserve; R. Hillhouse, Broadview; Chief Jack, Assiniboine Reserve; G. Burns, D. A. Purdy.

Red Fife wheat, W. E. Cooney.

J. McKay, D. A. Purdy, J. W. Sutton.

Black Oats, W. E. Cooney.

White oats, T. Darbury.

Field Peas, J. Martin, D. A. Purdy.

Indian corn, T. Seed, S. Anticnap, J. Balfour.

Flax seed, A. Seed.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.
Early rose potatoes, D. A. Purdy.

W. C. Cullum, G. H. Simbert.

Beauty of Hebron potatoes, G. H. Simbert, P. B. Kelly, R. Bourne.

Any other potatoes, J. Malcolmson, T. J. McNeice, G. H. Simbert.

Table turnips, C. Martin, D. A. Purdy, J. Balfour.

Field Swede turnips, A. Seed, P. E. Kelly, W. C. McCullum.

White turnips, G. H. Simbert, J. Balfour, D. A. Purdy.

White field carrots, T. Barton, E. Stem.

Red field carrots, E. Stem, D. A. Purdy, C. Browning.

Mangolds, L. H. Hoskins, Brown Bros., R. Bourne.

Parsnips, E. Stem, T. C. Johnstone, D. A. Purdy.

Sugar beet, W. Purdy, R. E. Purdy, A. E. Risk.

Red turnip beets, R. Bourne, D. A. Purdy, C. Browning.

Long blood beets, D. A. Purdy, McDougall Bros., J. W. Smith.

Red onions, W. E. Bayley, E. Stem, J. Dobbin.

Yellow onions, S. Anticnap, E. Stem, R. E. Purdy.

White Cabbages, E. Stem, T. C. Johnstone, W. E. Bayley.

Red cabbages, W. E. Bayley, E. Stem, J. Foster.

Cauliflowers, E. Stem, T. C. Johnstone, D. Mowat.

Tomatoes, T. M. Crapp, E. Stem.

Pumpkins, E. Stem.

Squash, E. Stem.

Radishes, John Doungans, E. Stem.

Cucumbers, J. T. Stenshoen, J. Foster.

Citrons, J. Russell, J. Seed, J. G. Mutch.

Sheaf wheat, J. W. Sutton, T. J. McNeice, D. A. Purdy.

Sheaf oats, T. J. McNeice, S. Anticnap, D. A. Purdy.

Sheaf barley, G. H. Simbert.

Sheaf Rye, A. Seed, Crooked Lakes Reserve, A. Seed, G. H. Simbert.

Celery, E. Stem, T. C. Johnstone, J. T. Stenshoen.

Sheaf of clover, E. Hillhouse.

Sheaf of hay, J. Balfour.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Tub of Butter, 50 lbs., J. A. Lytle.

D. Wilson, S. J. Callender.

Tub of butter, 60 lbs., A. Seed.

Paal of fresh butter, L. McLeod.

Paal of butter, 10 lbs., R. Bourne.

D. Wilkie, F. J. McNeice.

Butter, roll or print, Mrs. Stenshoen, R. Bourne, M. Cullum.

Home made cheese, J. Bratt.

Home made bread, S. Anticnap.

Mrs. J. McPherson, D. A. Purdy.

Preserved from native fruit, Mrs. Wm. Anderson.

Native wine, cherry, J. T. Stenshoen, A. Seed, Mrs. D. Mowat.

Native wine, Saskatoon, Mrs. D. Mowat, J. Seed, A. Seed.

(Continued on page 7.)

Blood Bitters

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1.57 Indian Head 2.32

2.05 Nominata 2.05

2.30 Wadena 1.38

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6.30 Wapau 22.30

6.01 Moosomin 22.12

7.55 Virdon 20.20

11.15 Brandon 18.01

12.15 Carleton Place 17.15

14.20 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE 16.02

16.30 Ar WINNIPEG 18.20 De

A 9.45 Ar LV WINNIPEG A 12.50 n

1.04 pm Grand Forks 7.10 am

8.00 Fargo 3.35

8.00 Duluth 8.00

6.15 MINNEAPOLIS 5.40 pm

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7.10 KANSAS CITY 9.50

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7.00 am AR CHICAGO LV 10.30 pm

F 17.30 LV WINNIPEG E 10.50 A

18.35 Selkirk East 11.00

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G 14.30 Ar Ft. Arthur 14.30 De

3.30 pm " D 3.15

H 7.00 pm LV North Bay AR 08.35 am

H 4.30 am Toronto B 11.00 am

9.04 Hamilton 6.55

11.20 Niagara Falls 4.15

4.15 pm Wingham 2.15

12.00 noon London 5.00

12.30 pm St. Thomas 4.35

H 4.30 pm AR Detroit LV B 12.05 pm

H 6.30 pm LV Pembroke AR C 9.45 am

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FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1890.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.

WOISELEY.

—The flouring mill begins running on Thursday of this week.

—There are four threshers at work in this vicinity when not hindered by wet weather.

—The Presbyterian congregation are building a new porch to their church and adding other improvements.

—The municipal council has called for tenders for a sidewalk to extend along Main Street from S. V. Bray's store to Mr. Jas. Biden's residence.

—A colony of Germans is locating northeast of Woiseley. Some of the men have arrived, and their families and household goods are expected next week.

—The Methodists of this town with commendable enterprise are erecting a very neat church. It is being brick veneered, and will be a credit to the congregation. It will be opened in a few weeks.

—The Woiseley school board has erected a solid brick school house, two stories high, 28 by 38 ft. The building cost \$1725, and would be a credit to more pretentious towns than Woiseley. It is to be furnished in first class style and is expected to be ready for occupation by Nov. 1st.

—Your correspondent visited the farm of Hon. Senator Percy this week. He is located about five miles out. The farm is stocked with five horses, 75 head of cattle, 23 hogs, etc. He has raised 23 calves this year. Included in the stock are 20 milk cows, from the milk of which he manufactures butter on creamery principles. Mr. Percy ships his butter to British Columbia and gets 22 cts. per lb for it at Woiseley. He has shipped about a ton this season.

INDIAN HEAD.

—The Indian Head Agricultural Society's fall exhibition was held on Thursday of last week. Nearly all the classes were well represented by excellent exhibits. We have not yet received the prize list, but hope to in time for next week's issue of The Progress.

MEDICINE HAT.

The fall fair closed on the 10th during a steady downpour of rain, the number of exhibits was not large, but everything exhibited, especially vegetables, were exceptionally good. The cabbage weighed 23 pounds, and potatoes, which tipped the scale at 2½ pounds, were noted. The British farmer delegates visited the hall and were especially struck with the size and quality of the vegetables, several of them remarking that they had not yet seen better. One large grower of potatoes stated that these on exhibition here were the best he had ever seen. The horse races this afternoon were good, though the track was heavy and the time consequently slow.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Thousands of people have been cured and thousands will be cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for biliousness, constipation, bad blood, poor appetite, etc. Millions of bottles have been sold and all have given satisfaction.

—Wall paper in quantity, styles and prices, heretofore unsurpassed in Qu'Appelle, at the Medical Hall.

BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.

—We are informed that the Dominion Lands Office will shortly be transferred to the building known as "Marigold's office." The convenience of the location will be appreciated by those who may have business to transact with the Lands Department.

—On Sunday morning, while the guests at the Queen's Hotel were at breakfast, a partridge walked down the hall, entered the dining room, flew on the table and then perched on the curtain rod of the window, calmly watching the operations of the hungry folk beneath it. It was kept captive for a few hours and then set at liberty.

—Messrs. Craig and Jackson, who lost their horses last spring have returned from a protracted search for them, in which they went as far as the Red Deer River. They found no sign of their horses, but in their search ran across several important seams of coal and other valuables. Their first loss—their horses—may result in making them millionaire mine owners. We hope it may.

—When the postmaster entered his office on Tuesday morning of last week he saw at a glance that he had been visited by some one who had no right to be there. The cash drawer had been broken open and part of its contents were strewn around the floor. The supply of stamps for current use is usually kept in this drawer, and an inventory taken showed that on the night in question there were about \$112 worth, chiefly of large denominations. The money taken was \$6.75. This was merely small change, as the cash belonging to the money order branch of the business, the registered letters and the principal part of the stock of stamps on hand were in the safe. The matter was at once reported to the officer commanding the Mounted Police and to the Postoffice Inspector at Winnipeg. Entrance was effected through a window in the side of the building.

MR. WM. WHYTE.

The last Dominion Illustrated has a portrait of Mr. Wm Whyte, general superintendent of the western division of the Canadian Pacific, accompanied by the following brief biographical sketch: This gentleman, whose portrait will be found on another page of the present issue, is a native of Dundurn, Scotland, and is still in the vigor of middle life, having been born on the 15th of September, 1843. He entered the railway service of his native land while he was only in his nineteenth year, as a station agent for the west of Fife line, in which position he remained until July, 1864. At the latter date he became connected with the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, and served successively as brakeman, freight clerk (Lebanon and Toronto) yardmaster (Toronto), conductor, night station master (Toronto), station master (Stratford, where he remained for nearly four years), station master and freight and passenger agent (London, Ont.), freight agent (Toronto), and division superintendent, a post which he held for a year and a half. He was then general superintendent of the Credit Valley, and of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce line for a number of years. In all these positions Mr. Whyte gave satisfaction to his employers, and when in 1886 he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific, his experience, ability and conscientious attention to the interests of the company and the convenience of the public were not long in meeting with appreciation. Since his appointment to the responsible position which he now holds as General Superintendent of the Western Division, Mr. Whyte has become well known to the travelling public, and is one of the most popular officers of the company.

A SEVERE ATTACK.

I never felt better in my life than since I used Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack, I could not eat for days and was unable to work. One bottle cured me. For biliousness use B. B. JOHNSON'S MEDICAL HALL.

WOLSELEY.

SIXTH FALL SHOW.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Wolseley agricultural society was held on the 7th inst. Though the day was wet and the farmers are behind with their work, there was a good display of products of a very superior quality in all the departments, and the stock shown did credit to the remarkable nutritive qualities of the Northwest prairie grass. The following is the prize list:

CLASS 1.—HORSES.

Heavy draft stallion, J. Glenn.
Heavy draft mare, foal by side, R. Mitchell, S. Barber, W. Kirkland.
Heavy draft filly or gelding, 2 years, R. McLean, R. Mitchell.
Heavy draft filly or gelding, 1 year, J. G. Clokey.

Heavy draft stallion, 1 year, S. Mitchell.

Heavy draft foal, 1890, R. Mitchell, S. Barber, J. G. Clokey.

General purpose stallion, Geo. Harburt, L. L. Touringay.

General purpose team, J. G. Clokey.

General purpose mare, foal by side, J. G. Clokey, D. Raiton.

General purpose filly or gelding, 2 years, R. Mitchell, J. L. Touringay.

General purpose filly or gelding, 1 year, A. Morrison, A. Duncan, 3rd.

General purpose foal, '90, D. Raiton, A. Duncan, J. L. Touringay.

Roadster stallion, J. Glenn, H. Duff.

Roadster mare, foal by side, W. H. Ellis, 2nd.

Roadster filly or gelding, 2 years, W. H. Ellis.

Roadster foal, 1890, W. H. Ellis, W. J. Fleming.

CLASS 2.

Brood mare and foal under 14½ hands, W. J. Fleming.

Pair driving ponies under 14½ hands, W. J. Fleming, Percy Bray, S. V. Bray.

Saddle pony under 14½ hands, D. Raiton, Percy Bray, J. Glenn.

CLASS 3.—CATTLE.

Bull, 2 years and over, J. Dunn.

Bull calf, 1890, E. A. Banbury, D. Campbell.

Milk cow, J. Dunn, S. Mitchell, L. Thomson.

Cow, grade, J. Dunn.

Heifer, 2 years, J. Dunn, W. P. Osler.

Heifer, 1 year, J. Dunn, W. P. Osler.

Heifer calf, 1890, S. Mitchell, L. Thomson.

Steer calf, 1890, L. Thomson, J. Dunn.

Yoke of oxen, L. Thomson, Chas. Thomson, L. Thomson.

Beef animal, L. Thomson.

Steer, 2 years, L. Thomson.

Steer, 1 year, S. Mitchell, L. Thomson.

CLASS 4.—SHEEP, LONG WOOL.

Ram, 1 year and over, S. Jolly.

Pair ewes, 2 years and upwards, W. Kirkland, S. Jolly.

Pair ewes, 1 year, S. Jolly.

Ewe lamb, W. Kirkland, S. Jolly.

Ram lamb, S. Jolly.

Pen sheep, 4 ewes and 1 ram, S. Jolly.

CLASS 5.—SHEEP, SHORT WOOL.

Pair ewes, 2 years and upwards, W. Kirkland, S. Jolly.

Ewe lamb, W. Kirkland.

Pair ewes, 1 year, W. Kirkland.

Ram lamb, W. Kirkland.

Pen sheep, 4 ewes and 1 ram, W. Kirkland.

CLASS 6.—POULTRY.

Pair Black Spanish, S. Barber.

Pair Brahmas, S. Mitchell.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, L. Durault, W. Wild.

Pair Leghorns, W. Wild, H. Duff.

Pair Turkeys, J. Blight, J. Thomson.

Pair Geese, L. Durault, S. Barber.

Pair Ducks, W. P. Osler, W. Wild.

CLASS 7.—GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Red Fife Wheat, D. Ferguson, J. Dunn, A. McLean.

Any other kind, W. Gibbon.

Parley, W. Wild, J. Dunn.

Oats, white, W. Wild, J. P. Dill.

Oats, black, W. Wild.

Fall peas, W. Wild.

Gallon white beans, J. Dunn, W. Wild.

Corn, J. Blight, C. Thomson.

CLASS 10.—ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Collection of vegetables, W. Wild.

Early Rose Potatoes, W. Wild, H. Birch, A. Morrison.

Any other variety, W. Wild.

Swede Turnips, W. Wild, J. Blight, H. Birch.

White Turnips, W. Howey, J. Blight, W. Wild, J. L. Touringay.

Field Carrots, W. Howey, J. Blight, W. Wild.

Mangold wurtzels, A. B. Bompas, W. Howey, H. Birch.

Parsnips, H. Birch, W. Wild, W. Howey.

Top Onions, W. Wild.

Potato Onions, C. Thomson, J. Blight, W. Howey.

Cucumbers, J. Blight.

Rhubarb, C. Thomson, W. Wild.

Pumpkins, J. Blight.

Squash, W. Wild.

Vegetable Marrows, H. Birch, J. Blight, W. Wild.

Water melons, W. Wild.

Citrons, W. Wild, J. Blight, J. Dunn.

Cabbage, W. Wild, W. Howey, J. Touringay.

Cauliflower, H. Birch, W. Howey.

Tomatoes, J. Blight, J. Touringay, W. Wild.

Onions, W. Wild, H. Birch, W. Howey.

Sage, J. Blight, W. Wild.

Summer savory, D. Niblock, W. Wild.

Parsley, H. Birch, 2nd.

CLASS 11.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Crock butter, 10 lbs and over, R. McLean, D. Campbell, J. Dunn.

Tub butter, 20 lbs and over, R. McLean, W. Findlay, C. Thomson.

Butter in prints, R. McLean, H. Birch, A. B. Bompas.

Butter, 5 lbs in rolls, A. B. Bompas, R. McLean, S. Barber.

Home made cheese, W. Gibbon.

Bread, 2 lb loaf, Mrs. S. Barber, Mrs. C. Thomson, Mrs. T. L. Bray.

Bachelor's loaf, H. Duff, Arthur Perley.

Jam, native fruit, R. McLean, W. Wild, W. Gibbon.

Jelly, native fruit, R. McLean, J. H. Ellis, H. Birch.

Home made pickles, W. Wild, H. Birch, J. H. Ellis.

Collection native jams and jellies, W. Wild, H. Birch, J. Blight.

CLASS 12.—LADIES' WORK, SEW.

Patchwork quilt, cotton, D. Niblock.

Patchwork quilt, woolen, D. Niblock, 2nd.

Berlin wool work, J. Hunt.

Crochet work in wool, J. Hunt.

Crochet work in cotton, D. Niblock.

Collection in lace work, D. Niblock.

Piece Embroidery, W. H. Ellis.

Fancy wool knitting, J. H. Ellis.

Gent's flannel shirt, H. Birch.

Gent's fine white shirt, H. Birch.

Gent's socks or stockings, coarse, J. Thomson, S. Mitchell.

Gent's socks or stockings, fine, H. Birch.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

SEVENTH SHOW.

The Fort Qu'Appelle agricultural exhibition had the same with regard to the weather as most of the others. The Vidette says the clouds "dropped dew" nearly all day, and that "the exhibits were not so numerous as on some former occasions," though it speaks highly of the excellence of what was shown. The Vidette says further: "The exhibits of poultry showed a marked improvement. The in side stuff was far above the average, and it is but fair to say that the roots and vegetables were ahead, in quality and quantity, of that of any previous exhibition. The following is the prize list:

HOUSES—HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Stallion, 2 years or over, and not less than 1600 lbs., 1 J. E. Johnson, 2 S. B. Cepthorn.

Stallion, 2 years or under, 1 T. Skinner.

Team, not less than 2800 lbs., 1 J. E. Johnson, 2 E. Chambers.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1 J. Booth, 2 J. Balfour.

Filly or Gelding, 1 year old, 1 J. Whittingham, 2 P. Isabell.

Brood Mare, with foal at side, 1 J. Whittingham, 2 J. Morrison.

Foal of 1890, 1 P. Isabell, 2 J. Booth.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Stallion, 2 years or under, 1 J. W. Brown.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1 A. McKee, 2 J. E. Johnson.

Filly or Gelding, 1 year old, 1 J. Whittingham, 2 J. R. Drinnan.

Foal of 1890, 1 J. Whittingham, 15 HANDS AND OVER.

Stallion, not under 15½ hands, 1 and 2 Kearns & Sons.

Team, not under 15½ hands, 1 C. H. Bonsteel.

Single Driver, not under 15½ hands, 1 Kearns & Sons, 2 S. B. Cepthorn.

Brood Mare, with foal at side 1 A. Williams, 2 Kearns & Sons.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, J. Clark.

Filly or Gelding, 1 year old, 1 and 2 Kearns & Sons.

Foal of 1890, 1 J. R. Drinnan, 2 Kearns & Sons.

UNDER 15 HANDS

Single Driver, 1 A. Roberts.

Single Pony, 1 Nelson Foster.

Mare, with foal at side 1 Kearns & Sons.

CATTLE—DURHAM WITH PEDIGREE.

Bull one, 1 year or over, 1 J. W. Brown, 2 J. E. Johnson.

FOLDED—CATTLE WITH PEDIGREE.

Bull, 1 year or over, 1 T. Skinner.

Bull Calf, 1 T. Skinner.

Cow, 1 T. Skinner.

Milk Cow, 1 J. Scott, 2 T. Skinner.

Heifer, 2 years old, 1 R. Shore, 2 C. Watson.

Heifer 1 year old, 1 Kearns & Sons, 2 J. Scott.

Heifer Calf, 1 J. Scott, 2 J. E. Johnson.

Cow and Calf, 1 T. Skinner, 2 R. Shore.

Herd of Cattle, (1 Thoroughbred Bull, and 3 females any other kind), 1 T. Skinner, 2 J. E. Johnson.

OXEN.

Yoke of Oxen, with yoke or harness on, 1 J. McLean, 2 A. Haines.

Fat Ox, Steer, Cow, or Heifer, 1 J. McLean, 2 J. Clark.

J. E. Johnson, recommended fat beast.

SHEEP—LONG WOOL.

Ram, aged, 1 T. Skinner, 2 A. L. Green.

Two Ewes, aged, 1 N. McDougall, 2 A. L. Green.

Two Shearing Ewe, 1 T. Skinner, 2 P. Isabell.

Two Ram Lambs, 1 T. Skinner, 2 W. Simpson.

Pen of Sheep (1 Ram and 3 Ewes) 1 T. Skinner.

SWINE.

Berkshire Boar, under 1 year, 1 J. Tate, 2 N. McDougall.

POULTRY.

Pair Brahmas, 1 F. C. Gilchrist.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, 1 F. C. Gilchrist, 2 J. Morrison.

Pair Leghorns, 1 Kearns & Sons, 2 J. Leader, sr.

Pair Common, 1 J. Leader, sr.

Pair Ducks, any kind, domesticated, 1 J. Leader, sr., 2 F. C. Gilchrist.

Pair Turkeys, any kind, domesticated, 1 J. Morrison, 2 J. W. Brown.

Pair Geese, 1 A. Williams, 2 H. H. Hayward.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Red Fife Wheat, 1 J. Stephens, 2 T. Skinner, 3 J. Clark.

White Fife Wheat, 1 J. Stephens, 2 T. Skinner.

Black Oats, 1 T. Skinner.

White Egyptian Oats, 2 T. Skinner.

White Oats, other than Egyptian, 1 T. Skinner, 2 J. Holpath.

Two raved barley, 1 T. Skinner, 2 T. G. Vidal.

Hull-less barley, 1 T. Skinner.

Common barley, 1 T. Skinner.

Field peas, 1 T. Skinner.

White Beans, 1 T. G. Vidal.

Flax Seed, 1 T. Skinner.

Sheaf of Wheat, 1 J. Morrison.

Sheaf of Oats, 1 T. G. Vidal.

ROOTS.

Early Rose Potatoes, 1 J. Leader, sr., 2 J. W. Brown.

Beauty of Hebron Potatoes, 1 W. Kearns & Sons, 2 J. J. Milne.

Peerless Potatoes, 1 J. G. Milne.

Potatoes, any other kind, 1 J. W. Brown, 2 J. G. Milne.

Swede Turnips, 1 H. H. Hayward, 2 F. W. Seymour.

Turnips, any other kind, 1 H. H. Hayward, 2 F. W. Seymour.

Field Carrots, 1 R. J. Gilbert, 2 T. Skinner.

Mangolds, Long Red, 1 W. Kearns & Sons, 2 T. Skinner.

Mangolds, Yellow Globe, 1 W. R. Motherland, 2 H. H. Hayward.

Sugar Beets, 1 F. C. Gilchrist, 2

FORT QU'APPELLE SHOW.

T Skinner.
T Skinner, Yellow Globe Man-
golds, specially recommended.

GARDEN PRODUCE.

Cabbage, 1 J Leader, sr., 2 J
Leader, jr.
Cauliflower, 1 T Skinner, 2 H B
Seymour.
Celery, 1 F C Gilchrist, 2 J G
Milne.
Seed Onions, 1 F C Gilchrist, 2
H H Hayward.
Onions, any other kind, 1 J Sep-
hens, 2 J G Milne.
Parsnips, 1 T Skinner, 2 J G
Milne.
Carrots, 1 J Redpath, 2 R J Gil-
christ.
Round Beets, 1 J G Milne, 2 H
H Hayward.
Long Beets, 1 J G. Milne, 1 T
Skinner.
Cucumbers, 1 F C Gilchrist, 2 T
Skinner.
Tomatoes, 1 Kearns & Sons, 2 W
R Motherwell.
Winter Radishes, 1 J Booth, 2 F
W Seymour.
Best assortment of Vegetables, 1
J Leader, sr., 2 T G Vidal.
Squashes, 1 J Leader, jr., 1 Kearns
& Sons.
Citrons, J Leader sr., 2 J Leader,
jr.
Musk Melons, 1 Kearns & Sons,
2 W R Motherwell.
Water Melons, 1 J Clark, 2
Kearns & Sons.
Pumpkins 1 J Leader, sr., 2 J
Leader, jr.
Cob of Corn, 1 J Clark, 2 T G
Vidal.

MARY AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Packed Butter, in not less than
20 lbs package, 1 C H Bonsteel, 2 J
R Harris.
Butter, in roll or print of not less
than 1 lb, J Stephens, 2 J Redpath.
Home-made Cheese, 10 lbs each,
1 R Webster, 2 C H Bonsteel.
Home-made Bread, 1 J G Milne,
2 J Morrison.
Ric-m-and-d—R J Gilbert, and
Master Archie Benson.
Assortment of Preserves from
Home-grown Fruits, 1 F C Gilch-
rist, 2 J G Milne.
Assortment of Pickles, Home-
made, 1 J G Milne.
Fresh Hen's Eggs, 1 R Webster,
2 P Isabel.

LADIES' WORK.

Gent's Flannel Shirt, 1 M Gibson,
2 J R Dinman.
Plain Knitted Woolen Socks or
Stockings, 1 C H Bonsteel, 2 W R
Motherwell.
Rib-d Woolen Socks or Stock-
ings, 1 R J Gilbert, 2 W R Mother-
well.
Plain Knitted Mittens, 1 C H
Bonsteel, 2 W R Motherwell.
Fancy Knitted Mittens, 1 R Dal-
rymple, 2 C H Bonsteel.
Patchwork Quilt, silk, 1 Mrs
Hewlett, 2 C H Bonsteel.
Patchwork Quilt, cotton or wool-
en, 1 F W Seymour, 2 S B Coppit-
horn.
Home-made Coverlet, 1 C H Bon-
steel, 2 R Dalrymple.
Rag Mat, 1 R J Gilbert, 2 W
Barton.
Embroidery in Silk, 1 Mrs Hew-
lett, 2 R Dalrymple.
Crochet Work, 1 J R Dinman, 2
C H Bonsteel.
Mosaic, Tawne Work, 1 R Dal-
rymple, 2 J G Milne.
Hand Sewing, 1 J R Dinman, 2
P Isabel.
Machine Sewing, 2 C H Bonsteel.
Collection of Ladies' Fancy Work,
1 S B Coppithorn, 2 Mrs Hewlett.
Home-spun Yarn, 1 P Isabel.

An Ottawa dispatch says it is un-
derstood His Excellency has been
advised to disallow two ordinances
passed at the last session of the
Northwest assembly. The first is
an amendment to the game ordi-
nances laws which make a close season
for game and other restrictions ap-
plicable to Indians and this contra-
venes with existing treaties with
Indians. The second is an ordi-
nance making regulations in regard
to practitioners in the courts of the
Territories. The opinion very gen-
erally entertained here appears to
be that these courts, having been
created and supported by the Fed-
eral Government, such regulations
can only be made by the same au-
thorities.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the ex-
pression of public opinions. We assume
will not be permitted. We do not hold our-
selves responsible for the opinions expressed
by correspondents.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS:

Sir: Your correspondent of last
week's issue seems to have adopted
the spirit of the fifth monarchy men
(who existed in the time of Crom-
well) in his reply to my letter. In
order to cover his weakness on the
subject before us, he goes straight
out to a personal attack, and even
disregards your rule "that person-
alities will not be allowed." It is
quite amusing to notice that your
correspondent has lost his temper
and wishes your readers to regard
me as a youth. I never knew before
that I may still be classed as a
youth notwithstanding having al-
ready passed my thirtieth year, and
therefore feel greatly flattered by it.
As for being a wise man from the
East, I beg to state that I refoice in
the wisdom of the East, because it
is that wisdom which has been the
light of the world, and has over-
thrown all other wisdom. And as
to my presumption, I consider that
it is better to be "presumptuous,"
than to deny things which one has
said, and then to charge the other
with false statements into the bar-
gain. My statement was "that the
lecturer devoted all his life to Church
History." I am sorry to have omit-
ted the word "nearly," and that
your correspondent should take it
so seriously. I ask your readers
whether the sentence as originally
spoken by your correspondent, viz:
"that he devoted nearly all his life to
Church History," does not convey
the same meaning? Every one
would know that he could not begin
his study when a baby and there-
fore I think that my sentence
without the word "nearly," cannot
be a false statement. Again, concern-
ing S. Peter, I can prove with
witnesses who were present at the
lecture, that he said, "We claim S.
Peter to have been first Bishop of
Rome; and that S. Peter never was
in Rome." Besides Mr. L. Strong
and myself have got it so in our
notes which we made on the spot.
He is also laboring under the im-
pression that I classed him as an
ignorant man which I beg to deny.
I said, that he was ignorant on the
subject on which he tried to lecture,
which I still maintain, but which is
neither meant for a personal attack,
nor that he is an ignorant man. For
he may be ignorant on the subject
of Apostolic Succession and still be
a very learned man. The rule of
controversy allows to attack the op-
ponents subject but not the oppo-
nent, which your correspondent has
disregarded. His whole letter is
made up of an attack on my person-
ality, and of second hand got up
things, in the face of my histori-
cal authorities. He is quite mis-
taken if he thinks that Canon Farrar
is such a great authority on Apostolic
Succession. Canon Farrar is a great
scholar but not a histo-
rian, he is a great preacher but
not very sound on church doctrine.
Does your correspondent agree with
Canon Farrar on his doctrine of
Universalism? Besides Canon Farrar
uses the word "seems," which
cannot imply that he is quite sure
on the point. Canon Farrar on the
whole agrees with me that these
three were the first Bishops of Rome
and it would make very little dif-
ference if the first was the third
bishop and the third the first. It is
sufficient to know that these were
the first three bishops of the first
century, and that there was no
chaos. Your correspondent ignores
all the other points which I brought
forward, as for instance, the other
three tables of bishops of the other
Apostolic churches, about the ponti-
fical legacy about the doctrine of In-
fession, the opinions of our church
reformers on this point, the testi-
mony of the great historian and of
the church at large during all these
many centuries. Instead of discus-
sion all these points he has prefer-
red to make a personal attack on
me, which of course disqualifies
him from any further controversy.

Yours, etc.,

J. MEESON.

S. John's College, Oct. 11, 1890.

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 15th, 1890.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS:

Sir,—I am sorry that, perhaps
through my lack of clearness in
style, Mr. Ferry did not see the
point at which I was aiming. In
his lecture he started with a false
premise and therefore we cannot
wonder that his conclusion should
be wrong. The false premise was
that Apostolic Succession is based
on St. Peter's having been Bishop of
Rome. To contradict this assump-
tion was the main purpose of my
letter, while as a secondary thing I
briefly pointed out the moral impos-
sibility of proving that any accepted
bishop was invalidly consecrated.
To answer my letter, Mr. Ferry
should either have candidly
admitted that he was wrong in
treating the question of Apostolic
Succession as dependent upon St.
Peter's having been at Rome, or else
have tried to prove that he was right
in so doing. Instead of this he goes
off into a very inapposite comparison
of what appear to him the tenden-
cies of Low Church or evangelical
and High Church or ritualistic teach-
ing. The point in question is a his-
torical one, and I have no wish to
enter into a controversy with Mr.
Ferry on the respective merits of
two schools of thought in a church
to which he does not profess allegi-
ance.

Yours, etc.,

HENRY S. AKERHURST.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE.

The council met in McLane's hall
Monday, 6th October.
Present: J. A. Covan, chair-
man; Councilors Caldwell, Hawkes,
Bunn, Brown, Fraser.
Minutes of last regular meeting
and of special meeting read and con-
firmed.

Communications were read from:
G. H. V. Bulyea re A. Workman.
A. D. Dickson, enclosing a letter
from McDonald, Tupper, Pepler &
Tupper re taxes on H B Co's lands
for 1884.

J. Young re statute labor for
1888 on sec. 23-18-14.

W. S. Redpath, re grant to Agri-
cultural Society.

J. Doolittle, application for col-
lector.

J. C. Starr, application for col-
lector.

J. E. Cates, application for col-
lector.

Referred to council for consid-
eration.

Treasurer, statement of funds in
hand:

School District No. 2	\$ 60.05
School Bonus	498.77
General Fund	166.89

S. H. Caswell, ac't for postage.

E. J. Weidman, ac't for advertis-
ing for collector.

E. J. Weidman, ac't re sheriff's
sale of lands.

Moved by J. Caldwell, seconded
by J. R. Brown, that G. H. V. Bul-
yea be refunded the sum of \$15.50,
paid by him for a ticket for Alfred
Workman to Medicine Hat hospital,
and that chairman and clerk be
authorized to sign cheque for same.

Moved by J. R. Brown, seconded
by J. H. Fraser, that chairman and
clerk be authorized to issue cheque
for amount charged against James
Young for statute labor on sec. 23-
18-14 for 1888, in favor of G. H. V.
Bulyea, treasurer, and that treasurer
credit J. Young with same upon
a voucher representing ward 4 cert-
ifying that said labor has been duly
performed on or before the 1st No-
vember.

Moved by J. R. Brown, seconded
by J. Caldwell, that communication
from McDonald, Tupper, Pepler &
Tupper re Hudson Bay taxes of
1888 be referred to legal adviser of
council for his opinion as to legality
of assessment in that year.

Moved by J. H. Fraser, seconded
by J. R. Brown, that this coun-
cil grant to South Qu'Appelle Agri-
cultural Society the sum of fifty dol-
lars as a aid society furnish satis-
factory proof that their funds are
not sufficient to pay the price ad-
vertised.

A by-law appointing J. F. Cates
collector was read 1st, 2nd and 3rd
times and passed.

Report of a committee on Reso-
lution read and passed.

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lution read and passed.

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Report of a committee on Reso-
lution read and passed.

We, your committee, report as
follows:

G. H. V. Bulyea, treasurer, hands
in the following statement of funds
in hand:

School District No. 2	\$ 60.05
School Bonus	498.77
General Fund	166.89

We recommend that the follow-
ing payments be made: S. H. Cas-
well, ac't for stamps, etc., \$2.10; E.
J. Weidman, advertising and goods,
\$2.05; E. J. Weidman, advertising
tax sale for sheriff, \$4.50.

We also recommend that clerk
be authorized to notify E. J. Weid-
man that in future we will not pay
any of his accounts against Sheriff
Benson for advertising tax sale.

Moved by J. R. Brown, seconded
by J. R. Bunn, that the report be
adopted and the chairman and clerk
be authorized to sign cheques for the
following amounts:

S. H. Caswell	\$2.10
E. J. Weidman	2.05
E. J. Weidman	4.50

Report of special committee:

We, your special committee ap-
pointed to make arrangements for
the burial of indigent persons dying
within this municipality, beg to re-
port as follows:

That Joseph B. Robinson, of the
town of Qu'Appelle, undertaker, has
offered to furnish a suitable coffin,
dig the grave and perform all other
work for the proper burial of such
persons for the sum of \$12 for each
person so buried, and that we, your
committee, in accordance with the
powers granted us, have accepted the
offer. We would also recom-
mend that the council hold itself li-
able for no such amount unless
burial has been ordered by the coun-
cillor representing the ward in
which the death occurs.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded
by J. H. Fraser, that the report of
the special committee be received
and adopted.

On motion of J. R. Brown, sec-
onded by J. H. Fraser, the council
adjourned.

Club List.

The Progress has made arrange-
ments to club with the following
publications at reduced rates:

The Canadian Live Stock and
Farm Journal an excellent monthly
published at Toronto, Ont., \$1.00 a
year, with THE PROGRESS for \$1.80.

The Northwest Farmer and The
Progress for \$1.55.

The Weekly Empire, Toronto, and
The Progress for \$1.80.

The Weekly Mail, Toronto, and
The Progress for \$1.80.

The Weekly Globe, Toronto, and
The Progress for \$1.80.

The Family Herald and Weekly
Star, Montreal, and The Progress
for \$1.80.

The Canadian Nation, the organ
of Canada's New Party, and The
Progress for \$2.00.

The Canadian Voice, Halifax N.S.
the organ of the Maritime Progres-
sion Party and The Progress for
\$1.75.

The International Royal Temple
and The Progress for \$1.75.



SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the
Postmaster General, will be received at
Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 14th Novem-
ber next, for the conveyance of Her Ma-
jesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four
years, ending on the following routes, from
the 1st January next:

Forest Farm and Whitewater Station once
per week, computed distance 12 miles.

Mossmoun and Redpath once per week,
computed distance 12 miles.

Pasqua and Railway Station six times per
week, computed distance 8 miles.

Summer and Whitewater Station once per
week, computed distance 29 miles.

Printed notices containing further infor-
mation as to conditions of proposed con-
tracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender ob-
tained at the Post Office at the termi-
nals of the respective routes and at this
office.

W. W. McEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, September 21, 1890.

W. W. McEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 26th Sept. 1890.

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Winnipeg, 26th Sept. 1890.

W. W. McEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's

THE PLATFORMS.

Have you managed the remarkable plans
Arranged by political evils
In the old party meetings of last
How, afflicted with social convulsions,
They stamped on the temperance question,
Dismissing their habits and laws?

How, warmed with their whiskey and wine,
They staggered and fell into line
With the license and the sale of rats
How stout they debated protection
Except in a moral direction,
Revealing the tricks in their hats?

Ignoring the word of our land
If only the parties may stand
And with a full quota of votes;
Unheeding our virtue's completion,
Insistent to secure the election
And liquor to tickle their throats.

Pray, what do they care for our homes,
Any more than for Foreigner's toms;
So narrow and shriveled their souls,
Regardless of questions of morals,
As if mid-ocean islands of coral,
Or ice fields embracing the pole.

Conventions by liquor are joked,
The names by platforms are joked
And treated as consequence game.
Yet this is pronounced a free nation,
Also, for the fair appellation
Unless we shake off the rum shame!

The people, at last, will arise
And landside cast from their eyes,
To see how like slaves they are sold
To tipping, leech bought politicians,
Who aim for office, make and law,
And clutch at the government gold.

—Rev. F. Deane.

Proverbs in Paraphrase.

Riddle and Riddlers vs. Pulpit and Pew.

The saloon is a gold mine to the saloon
keeper—a hell shift to the saloon feeder.
Rum is a selfish tyrant—it makes a
man drink himself poor and other poor
men rich.

Every voter is responsible for what the
saloon does, unless he has protested
against it by his ballot.

According to the laws ruling the rum
market, the cheapest of all things earthly
are human lives.

Schools everywhere—saloons nowhere—
is the Prohibition creed.

Religion has more right to be put into
politics than has whiskey.

Personal liberty, defined by the liquor
advocate, is licensed lawlessness.

Personal liberty, defined by law, is
"commanding the right, forbidding the
wrong."

Personal liberty, defined by Christ, is
"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy-
self."

Moral suasion cannot move a man who
has no moral principle, but legal suasion
can.

The Church's Greatest Enemy.

Cardinal Manning (Catholic) says: "For
thirty-five years I have been priest and
bishop in London, and now I approach
my eighty year. I have learned some les-
sons, and the first is this: The chief bar
to the working of the holy spirit of God
in the souls of men and women is intoxi-
cating drink. I know no antagonist to
that good spirit more direct, more subtle,
more stealthily, more ubiquitous, than in-
toxicating drink. Though I have known
men and women destroyed for all manner
of reasons, yet I know of no cause that
affects man, woman, child and home with
such universality of steady power as in-
toxicating drink."

Politics in the Pulpit.

We quote the following chunk of wis-
dom from a Presbyterian journal. The
interior, and we respectfully submit it to
those who are anxious on the point re-
ferred to.

"The time is near at hand, if it is not
already upon us, when thousands of men
who never attend church, and never mani-
fest at other times any zeal for religion,
will be exercised in their minds lest min-
isters of the gospel should injure their
reputation and the cause they represent
by preaching politics. What the world
'politely' means these zealous friends of
religion and the ministry are generally
unable to state very clearly when called
upon for a definition. The nearest they
can come to it is that it is something im-
posed to their own opinions. The real
truth about this matter seems to be that
in these especially social, civil and
religious matters so overlap and inter-
penetrate each other that it often seems
impossible to discuss the latter as the
latter probably should do if it does its
duty, without trenching more or less upon
one or both of the former. To an intelli-
gent reader of the New Testament it does
not appear altogether certain that the
Savior himself did not sometimes shock
his enemies by more than touching social
and political questions, and when we
look back to the Old Testament there can
be no doubt as to what the old prophets
did. Keeping all these things in view, we
can not conclude to leave the whole matter
to the conscientious convictions of duty
entertained by every minister of the gospel."
—The Evangelist.

Is It Right?

Is it right to build churches to save
men and license shops that destroy them?

Is it right to license a man to sell that
which will make a man drunk and then
punish a man for being drunk?

Is it right to license a man to make
pauers and then tax sober men to take
care of them?

Is it right to license a drink shop to
teach vice and then tax people for schools
to teach virtue?

Is it right to derive a revenue out of a
traffic which no decent man defends?

Is it right to teach your boy not to
drink and then vote to license a place
where he may be taught to gamble?

Is it right to teach a boy to restrain his
passions, and then vote to license a place
where his most passions will be inflamed?

Is it right to license a place where your
boy will learn to take care of your own
boy and vote to license a place which will
ruin your neighbor's boy?

Is it right to preach justice and charity,
and then vote to license a thing which
rob the widows and orphans of their
bread?

Is it right for you to go to the poll and
vote without having decided which ques-
tion is seriously and carefully considered
by you?

SHOT FROM DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE.

Tried by all the rules of justice, moral-
ity, virtue and right, the traffic in intoxi-
cating liquors stands convicted of the
darkest crimes that have cast their black
and blighting shadow over humanity and
stained the records of time. It lays its
unholy hands on the most holy and sacred
things of the nation, the Sabbath, the fam-
ily, character, virtue, truth; and turns to you
citizens who love your children and want
to see virtue and morality maintained, and
sneeringly says: "What are you going to
do about it?"

American citizens can in no way man-
ifest so much treachery to the homes of
the people, demoralization to society, re-
bellion to the government, and anarchy in
the community as in justifying the liquor
traffic by the sanctity of a license.

The most heinous and dangerous ene-
mies of our country are those who advo-
cate a license and claim personal liberty to
justify the saloon.

What a horrible spectacle to present to
high heaven, and what an amount of
moral treason and debauchery is included
in the charge that the liquor dealer, the
law maker and the voters are equally
guilty for nearly all the crime, misery and
pauperism that now exists in the com-
munity! And yet this is fearfully true.

The liquor traffic is open rebellion to
the home, to virtue, and to all the in-
terests of the country.

Prohibition is the moral force to protect
the homes and the material interests of
the country from the unrestrained pas-
sions and vicious tendencies of bad men.

Votes, only, tell; and only votes fortify
the rum traffic or make the rumrunner
tremble. The exercise of the liberty to
vote is the great privilege of American
freedom, and with the vote the traffic can
be outlawed.

The greatest obstacle in the way of re-
form is party idolatry. We must be true
to principle to be men of principle, and
we must also be true to moral principles
to have moral principles the basis of our
governmental policy.

So long as our representatives are se-
lected by the assistance of rum-sellers, so
long as they demand and secure legislation
in their interest, so long may we expect
to be ruled by a liquor oligarchy. We
cannot expect prohibition to dominate our
politics when the liquor element dominates
all our politicians.

A CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER SPEAKS.

Leading Catholics Coming Over—Soon
We'll Be Shoulder to Shoulder.

Prohibition strikes at the manufacture
and sale of intoxicating liquors as bever-
ages. The prohibitionists condemn any
attempt to interfere with liquors used
for medicinal, manufacturing or sacra-
mental purposes.

The thoughtful men doubt whether the
support of the American people will ever
make Prohibition a practical policy here.
But an unbiased survey of the field leads
many persons who are not prohibitionists
to recognize that the Prohibition move-
ment is an exceedingly useful and pro-
vidential one.

It has the spice of radicalism about it.
It is a courageous grappling with a giant
evil. It fights the devil with fire. It
meets aggression with aggression.

If it were not for the prohibitionists,
public sentiment would not be as ad-
vanced on the liquor question as it now is.
Prohibition is an earnest and winning
remedy. It challenges the public con-
science. Public opinion believes that
the public conscience is appealed to, but
the public intelligence wishes to compre-
hend on a more moderate measure—high
license. If the prohibitionists were not
constantly agitating their passions, public
sentiment would not be set upon its com-
promise. But seeing the howling Pro-
hibitionists upon one side and howling
liquor men on the other, an in is made
upon which it must be a compromise. And
such a compromise is always a matter of
compromise.

If the only force fighting the liquor men
was a poorly armed appeal for a moderate
use of liquor, there would be nothing of
the backbone and dash that the temper-
ance movement now has. The prohibition-
ists are certainly making the best
speeches, singing the best songs, compiling
the best most striking statistics and doing
the bravest, the boldest and the most
telling work in the saloon movement
of today. —Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

HIGH LICENSE AGAIN.

The Sentinel Discovers—Who Pays the
License?—Money in It.

In regard to high license we leave that
question to the states. National politics
have nothing to do with it. Both Republi-
cans and Democrats favor in many in-
stances high license as an impediment
against prohibition. We would not op-
pose it if it were and good feeling doing
thereby be obtained. But that is impos-
sible, as the prohibitionists fight high li-
cense more bitterly at this time than even
personal liberty. Hence we see no reason
to impose it, as it merely monopolizes the
trade, destroys excellent places where
sober and light and less remunerative
business are sold, and favors the high
priced and more alcoholic drinks. Indeed,
high license is a blow at true temperance.

Who pays the license? Of course the
consumer. For the big and rich middle
class liquor keeper it is a sort of a regu-
lar revenue. He can easily charge 5
cents more for whiskey. That gives him
for every 100 drinks sold \$5, while his
cost is only \$1.00 at the rate of \$200 a
barrel, and of \$1.00 per gallon. One hun-
dred glasses of whiskey sold at 20 cents a
glass would yield \$20—and there are but
few saloons in the land. The liquor keep-
er's receipts are as low as that. Yet
with \$25 a receipt, the tavern keeper,
even under a \$1000 license, would have a
net surplus of \$1000 through the high
license. As a consequence, when the
license is imposed, the liquor keeper will
object to pay 5 cents more for a
drink under high license. That explains
why high license is the favored one.

THE FIRST PARTY.

The How, How and Whence of the Pro-
hibitionist's Platform. The tremendous growth of the Prohi-
bition party vote in 1884, and the con-
currence of events which then fixed the
party as one of the recognized political
parties of the nation, have so im-
pressed the public mind that it is fre-
quently forgotten that the party had an
existence fifteen years before the St. John
campaign, and that its candidates for
presidency and vice presidency had re-
ceived popular votes in every contest since
1872.

The discussion of our platform now
going on has brought out the fact that
many prohibitionists are ignorant of the
early history of the party.

Many incline to the belief that the Prohi-
bition party is the outgrowth of the
women's crusade and that it originated
in the Woman's Christian Temperance
union.

The White Ribboners have done so
much for and against so much from
Prohibitionists that they can well afford
to allow the true facts to be known, and
whatever credit is due to the originators
of the wonderful movement to go where
it really belongs.

The woman's crusade began in the
winter of 1872, the sober second thought
culminated in 1874 in the organization of
the Woman's Christian Temperance
union. In 1880 the Right Worth Grand
Lodge of Good Templars met in Owego,
N. Y., and discussed the question of in-
dependent political action to secure prohi-
bition. At a national meeting held during
the session, presided over by J. H. Orne, of
Massachusetts, Julius A. Spencer, of
Ohio, secretary, a committee was ap-
pointed to issue a call for a convention to
organize a national Prohibition party.

This committee was composed of John
Russell, Daniel Wilkins, J. A. Spencer,
John N. Stearns
and James Black, secretary, and
all prominent in
Good Templar
work.

Prominent to their call a con-
vention of nearly
500 delegates from
twenty different
states met in
Farwell hall,
Chicago, on Sept.
1, 1880, and then
and there the Na-
tional Prohibition
party was born,
and a central
committee was
selected.

Of which J. H. Orne, of Michi-
gan, was chairman, and Gideon T.
Stewart, of Ohio, secretary.

On the 8th of December, 1871, the com-
mittee issued a call for a nominating
convention, to be held at Columbus,
O., Feb. 22, 1872. J. B. Chase, of Penn-
sylvania, presided, a strong platform was
adopted and James Black, of Penn-
sylvania, was nominated for president and
John Russell, of Michigan, for vice pres-
ident.

Little effort was made to organize the
party, and in many states the scattering
votes were not counted. The result was
that the returns
show only 5,008
votes in the six
states of Connec-
ticut, Michigan,
New Hampshire,
New York, Ohio
and Pennsylvania.

From this small
beginning has
grown the great
National Prohibition
party of 1884.

It will be no-
ticed that all the
names are now
prominent
Good Templars.

Black, Russell, Orne
and Chase have filled the highest chair in
the order; Spencer was U. S. 6. reg-
mentary when the party was organized, and
Wilkins, Stearns and others were of little
less prominence.

Another High License Strain.

Charles A. Wetmore is now handling
the subject of temperance, and advocates
high license as the only preventive to
prohibition, which, he considers, is mak-
ing great headway throughout the coun-
try.

In an address delivered before the
state viticultural convention of California
he suggested that wine makers should
advocate high license and the limitation
of saloons, which he considered the only
way to protect the industry from the
tax on grain spirits and on fruit
spirits, except to equalize their cost of
production as compared with other spirits;
should urge an increase in the internal
revenue tax on spirits (as in beverages,
and an increase of duty on imported
spirits and fortified wines—Wine and
Spirit Circular.

Sound Logic Strongly Put.

If you concede that the liquor traffic is
a public evil, if you grant that civil gov-
ernment guarantees that protection be
given to public health, public peace, and
public morality, then it follows that the
state has a constitutional right to license
the liquor traffic. But this thought in
your brain, and it will leave your heart
and soul into a profound conviction that
prohibition is essentially righteous, and
that license is a perversion of law and con-
stitutionally wrong.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD.

AS AGRICULTURE FROM THE CALIFORNIA GOOD TEMPLAR.

Each person of the nation has a right to
be in good, to be in good behavior.
Art thou not in good standing?
Thou art not in good standing?
Consider in the night, how
many of us are in bad standing?
Thinking tonight of earthly treasures,
Ever doing good with pleasure.

Wine in excess, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,

Wine in excess, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,

Wine in excess, from unbecoming,
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Wine in excess, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,
In the night, from unbecoming,

High License Testimony.

We have had high license in Illinois for
five years, and while it is an acknowledged
fact that it is a temperance measure, it is
no way checks the consumption of intoxi-
cating liquors as a beverage, nor does it in
the least degree lessen the evils or crime
from such use. It may be true that in a
city like Chicago the number of saloons
may be reduced a few hundred, but such
a reduction from an aggregate of several
thousands is not noticeable. Drunken-
ness and the petty as well as the grave
crimes resulting therefrom receive no
check from high license, and to urge it as
a temperance measure or as an anti-saloon
expedient is to attempt to commit a fraud
on a party. Nor does high license give
more decent saloons, if such places can
claim any degree of decency. The dives
and dens, the barrel houses, and the
thieves' resorts, are as bad and as fre-
quent in this city today, after five years
of high license, as they ever were. Can
high license what it is, an easy way to
raise a revenue from vice, but let there be
an end of indulging it as a temperance
or reform measure. —Chicago News.

Must Suffer the Death.

For an intelligent man to remain a
member, active or passive, of a political
party hostile, indifferent, or compromising,
where his conscience is involved, is a sin
against God and a grievous wrong to his
own soul. And for a political party
through its press and other machinery, to
advise, ridicule, or force men to commit
this iniquity, is a sin against human
nature and a crime against the republic.
Of this double offense the Republican, as
a distinctive party, is self convicted. For
years it has used all its power to thus
moralize and degrade men. If this party
were guiltless in all other respects, these
atrocities are enough to damn it. And
for this wickedness it must die. "The
wages of sin is death." —Miss Willard.

HIGH LICENSE A LOW BAR.

It Fails to Restrict Crime—Does Not
Prevent Drunkenness.

1. In Chicago the arrests for drunken-
ness increased from 1,092 in the last six
months of 1889 (low license) to 1,297 in
the last six months of 1887 (high license),
in 1886 (\$500 license).

2. In Minneapolis the arrests for drunken-
ness increased from 1,092 in the last six
months of 1889 (low license) to 1,297 in
the last six months of 1887 (high license),
in 1886 (\$500 license).

3. The license fee in Kansas City is six
times as high now as in 1882, yet the
number of saloons has nearly doubled,
and 32 per cent. of all arrests made last
year were for drunkenness.

4. In Nebraska, last year, under high
license, arrests numbered one for every
478 of population. In the adjoining
state of Iowa under partially enforced
prohibition, the arrests were 1 to every
619 of population, or 28 per cent.
more of crime in the high license state.

5. In high license Chicago there has
been no gain even as to the number of sa-
loons over such low license cities as Bos-
ton, Brooklyn and New York city. Scan
the figures.

Boston's licensed saloons in 1885 num-
bered 2,854; in 1886, 2,803; a positive de-
crease.

New York's licensed saloons numbered
in 1884, 9,567; in 1885, 9,574.

Brooklyn's licensed saloons numbered
in 1882, 2,701; in 1883, 2,629.

Chicago's licensed saloons numbered in
1882, under low license, 3,739; in 1887,
under high license, 3,914.

6. In such high license states as Mis-
souri, Nebraska and Iowa, the liquor
dealers are almost unanimous in pressing
high license, and declare in confidential
letters to the trade in this state that it
has not decreased the consumption of
liquor, but has placed the business on a
much firmer legal basis, and has barred
out prohibition.

The temperance leaders of the country
are almost unanimously opposed to high
license. The temperate and law-abiding
high license states are almost a unit in
favor of high license. Where do you
stand? —Voice.

THE RUM REVENUE.

Uncle Sam's Share Thereof—Does It
Pay?

The commissioner of internal revenue
has transmitted a report to the treasury
showing amount of revenue from liquor
since the present system of internal
revenue went into effect, Sept. 1, 1882,
to June 30, 1887. The taxes collected
from the consumption of liquors, the manu-
facture of distilled spirits and fermented
liquors and from dealers during this
period aggregated \$1,233,789,899. Add
to this the tax for the six months ending
June 30, 1887, amounting to \$124,697,
and we have a total of \$1,358,487,596,
or average of about \$56,000,000 yearly. To
get this into the United States treasury
the people pay a tax of 10 cents on each
bill of about \$600,000,000 yearly. Even
if the rum revenue paid in the treasury
instead of drinking out again, it would
not pay.

Joseph Cook Speaks Out.

In the recent Moody lecture Joseph
Cook said: "Let me ask you to notice
that in the present state of affairs, every
man who votes for a third party, or
votes in the presidential election holds
the balance of power. For one I am pro-
foundly grateful to Providence that the
franchise is not in the hands of a few
men in a political party of their own, if
they stand up and stand together, can cast
more than that number of ballots. And
yet I know that it was a mistake on
the part of the Republican party—a
mischievous thing for the Whig party and
slavery. The Republican party was once
a third party; so was the Whig party.
The emancipating political movement was
not a third party; it was a danger and
danger to the nation, and therefore one
of our supreme duties, as unifying tem-
perance men, in view of the great and
hazardous political crisis, is to stand
up and stand together and be
a third party." —Boston Herald.

Guilty or Not Guilty.

Am not here to make war upon
saloon men. They are licensed by the
state to carry on the business; they are en-
gaged in a lawful trade, and are no more
culpable than any other citizen who
engages in a lawful trade, and who is de-
termined to keep his law permit. —Chal-
enger.

There is Sense of the Fitness of Things as

well as some dry humor in our postoffice
officials. A letter was recently addressed
to the Salubrious and God in Denver,
the letter was headed "Try A. S. Pettit
of the Prohibition Club." —New Republic.

Guilty or Not Guilty.

Am not here to make war upon
saloon men. They are licensed by the
state to carry on the business; they are en-
gaged in a lawful trade, and are no more
culpable than any other citizen who
engages in a lawful trade, and who is de-
termined to keep his law permit. —Chal-
enger.

A Texas Paper Puts It Plainly.

Begin to get your politics in shape.
Here is the situation: The Republican
party represents the inconsistencies and
robbery of a protective tariff and an aban-
donment of the prohibition issue. The Democrat
indorses the liquor traffic and straddles the
question of protective tariff; the Prohi-
bition party is for the annihilation of legal
liquor selling and will talk about the
tariff and the prohibition issue. —Dallas Herald.

Prohibitionists are Ignorant of the Early History of the Party.

Many incline to the belief that the Prohi-
bition party is the outgrowth of the
women's crusade and that it originated
in the Woman's Christian Temperance
union.

REGINA EXHIBITION.

(Continued from page 2.)
Assortment of Home-made pickles, Mrs. J. Dobbin, Mrs. Wm. Anderson.
Factory made cheese, Mowat Bros.

ART AND MANUFACTURE.

Single carriage harness, Sweet & McDonald, E. Nevison, E. Nevison.
Saddle, bridle and martingale, E. Nevison.
Fine Top Boots, D. Cameron, D. Cameron, L. C. Rogers.
Course top boots, L. C. Rogers, D. Cameron, L. C. Rogers.
Gent's fine shoes, L. C. Rogers, L. C. Rogers, D. Cameron.
Ladies, fine shoes, L. C. Rogers, D. Cameron, L. C. Rogers.
Horse shoes, J. McPherson.
Assortment boots and shoes, L. C. Rogers.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Plain stockings, J. Seed, A. Seed, Miss Brown.
Plain Socks, A. Seed.
Ribbed socks, A. Seed, J. Lauder.
Plain mittens, Mrs. J. R. Marshall, Mrs. Balfour, J. Seed.
Fancy knitted mittens, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Marshall.
Knitted gloves, Mrs. Balfour, A. Seed.

Crazy quilt, Mrs. W. F. Eddy, Mrs. F. Coventry, T. J. McNiece.
Coverlet, cotton woven, Mrs. R. McKinnon, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. W. M. Williamson.

Knitted coverlet, A. Seed, J. Seed, Mrs. J. R. Marshall.
Rag mat, Mrs. Williamson, J. Seed, A. Seed.

Mat other than rag, Mrs. Williamson, J. Seed, Miss Brown.

Crochet work in cotton, T. J. McNiece, Mrs. J. Carrothers, G. Burns.
Crochet work, woolen, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Coventry, Mrs. Anderson.

Embroidery in silk, Mrs. Longworthy, L. Anderson, Mrs. J. McPherson.
Embroidery in Worsted, A. Seed, Miss Howe.

Embroidery on muslin, A. Seed, Miss Howe, Mrs. J. R. Marshall.
Crewel work, J. Lauder.

Artisanne, Mrs. W. J. Chisholm, W. Purdy, Mrs. J. R. Marshall.
Cosey, J. Lauder, J. Bredin, Mrs. L. C. Rogers.

Plain hand sewing, Mrs. Nevison, G. Burns, J. Seed.
Knitted underwear, J. Seed, A. Seed, J. P. Lauder.

Native Flower work, T. J. McNiece, J. Seed, A. Seed.
Macramme work, T. J. McNiece, Mrs. F. Coventry, G. Burns.

Spatter work, T. J. McNiece, J. Seed, A. Seed.
Log cabin quilt, Mrs. Minty, Mrs. L. C. Rogers, Mrs. Marshall.

Home made quilt, Mrs. Dobbin.
House plants, J. W. Smith, Mrs. Marshall.

ART.

Painting on Wood or Panels, Mrs. W. F. Eddy, Mrs. W. J. Chisholm.
Oil painting, Miss Winter, Mrs. W. F. Eddy, Mrs. W. J. Chisholm.

Water color painting, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Fisher, Miss Hales.
Crayon painting, Mrs. W. F. Eddy.

Pen and ink drawing, Miss Fisher.
Pencil sketch, Miss Fisher, Mrs. W. F. Eddy.

SCHOOL WORK.

Map of Canada, Mabel Marshall, Outram Anderson, Lilian Clark.
Map of North America, B. Peters O. Anderson.

Copy book No. 2, 3 or 4, Reginald Morrison, Sarah Murdoch, Olive Young.
Copy book No. 5 and upwards, Grace Young, Bessie Parker, Lucy McAta.

INDIAN EXHIBITS.

Wheat, Was-ocan, Assiniboine Reserve; Rabbit Skin, Assiniboine Reserve; Motto Kepp, Standing Buffalo.

Peas, A. Gaddie.
Potatoes, Susa Patrick, Standing Buffalo; Big Sky, Piapot; Manatappa, Standing Buffalo; Chief Jack Assiniboine.

Turnips, Susa Patrick, Standing Buffalo, Charlie Ryder, Assiniboine; Jack, Assiniboine; Ant Syre; Fox, Assiniboine.

Chia, Svere, Pasqua; A. Pasqua; Ant Syre; Ant Nose, Gaddie, Crooked Lakes; Assiniboine, Big Sky, Piapot; Indian Corn, My-ou-naw.

Standing Buffalo; Chief Jack, Assiniboine; Running Snow, Assiniboine.
Butter, Mrs. Tom Daniel, Pasqua; Mrs. Ant Syre, Pasqua; Red Feather, Assiniboine.

Bread, Red Feather, Assiniboine; Mrs. Gaddie, Crooked Lakes; Rabbit Skin, Assiniboine; Mrs. Non-changeness, Pasqua.

Mus, Chief Jack, Assiniboine; Big Darkness, Mrs. G. Thom, Pasqua; G. K. McLean, Morley; Mrs. Daniels.

Socks, Rock Chief's wife, Piapot; Sarah Wesley, Wolsley; Red Feather, Wolverine's wife, Piapot.

Gloves, Red Feather, Chief Jack; Big Darkness, Carry-the-Kettle, Assiniboine.

Mat, Kakayekoot, Crooked Lake; Basket, Kakakeemay, Crooked Lakes.

Domestic work, girls, Mrs. Tom Daniel's sister, Chief Jack's daughter, Crooked Lakes, Mary Ann Gaddie, Crooked Lakes, Carry Kettle's daughter, Assiniboine.

Women's domestic work, Mrs. A. Ashon, Pasqua, Red Feather.
Ox collars, Kapemath, Piapot, Cut Nose, Chief Jack, Big Darkness.

Hay fork handles, Ketch O'Soup, Crooked Lakes.
Axe handles, Ketch O'Soup.

Brooms, Kakakeemay.
Ox cart harness, Chief Jack.

There was also a number of extra awards for various kinds of vegetables, some specimens of which are certainly a credit to the Indians and show thorough instruction in farming.

Club List.

THE PROGRESS has made arrangements to club with the following publications at reduced rates:

The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal an excellent monthly published at Toronto, Ont., \$1.00 a year, with THE PROGRESS for \$1.80.

The Northwest Farmer and THE PROGRESS for \$1.65.

The Weekly Empire, Toronto, and THE PROGRESS for \$1.80.

The Weekly Mail, Toronto, and THE PROGRESS for \$1.80.

The Weekly Globe, Toronto, and THE PROGRESS for \$1.80.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, and THE PROGRESS for \$1.80.

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